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A

SHORT and CERTAIN

METHOD

OF

CURING

CONTINU'D FEVERS.

Chiefly by the Assistance of a

NEW FEBRIFUGE.

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Gorgius OF *Wilkinson* *ex Lib*
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Chiefly by the Assistance of a
NEW FEBRIFUGE.

To which are added

SOME PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS
on the Common Febrifuges.

A N D

A HISTORY of THIRTEEN CASES,
to illustrate the Manner of Ap-
plication.

By F O S. CLUTTON.

L O N D O N : 1729

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TO THE
PRESIDENT,
THE
CENSORS,

And the rest of the

FELLOWS,
OF THE

Royal College

OF

PHYSICIANS,
LONDON,

THIS

NEW METHOD

OF

CURING FEVERS

Is, with due SUBMISSION,

DEDICATED

T O T H E

R E A D E R.

T H E following account of the cure of fevers, being in as concise a manner as could well be contriv'd, will therefore admit of a longer preface and apology.

First then give me leave to mention, that the sickliness of the present season, and also of the last three years, has affected me as well as the generality of mankind, and has been the principal motive that induc'd me to communicate this to the publick. Nor can I think I act justly towards the Giver of all good, or my fellow creatures, while I keep a method to my self, which, in a great number of examples, prov'd so successful, that I did not lose above five patients in a hun-

dred; and in the management of those five I could generally recollect some deviations from this method, either on the side of the patients or prescripts. I shall therefore leave others to think of what moment it is, to give any assistance in such a distemper, which by computation is suppos'd to destroy one third part of mankind.

Here is very little contrivance to please or amuse the Reader; it is a new method of treating fevers plainly deliver'd; a new febrifuge freely communicated, with some observations on those commonly us'd; and a few histories of cases to conclude the whole. And let all be assur'd, that they will find nothing here advanc'd by conjecture or opinion, but a relation of real facts; the manner how fevers have actually been very speedily taken

off. *And if the learned can be persuaded to try this method, if any should not succeed to every point of my relation the first time of trial, it will not I hope discourage. The variety of symptoms in cases makes it extream difficult to act without some error, and patients do but seldom conform strictly to the regimen prescrib'd; the manner of my describing it also may have many defects: but, as in my own hands it has been so successful, it is not improbable, but that men of better judgment and skill, may yet bring this method to such perfection, as to save that small number which I have miscarry'd in.*

I have omitted all the descriptions, causes, signs and prognosticks, with a vast deal besides which might be said of fevers, which au-

thors are very accurate in, and are already well understood: therefore those, who are displeas'd at my being so short in that respect, may accept of this answer, That it is intended only for men of art, who understand medicines and distempers, and general hints are sufficient for such. Had I thought it possible to have written so as to have taught the ignorant, how to cure fevers, I should have rejoic'd the more, but as that cannot be done by the most learned hand in less than a large volume, I offer this mite in such a manner as to give others the least trouble.

It is reasonable enough to expect, that many will dislike this short method. Its novelty is argument sufficient with men of years, who are not so ready to step into a new path. Others may out of prejudice

condemn it, without putting the merits of the case at all in the scale : and the difficulty to get the tinctura febrifuga and bezoardicum minerale genuine, which are the capital medicines us'd, will undoubtedly be also discouragements to some, who otherways might be willing to give it a fair trial. And lastly, some may be displeas'd at my writing a treatise of physick, who am no physician. I shall leave all to use their own pleasure; their different thoughts will not weigh near so much with me, as the hopes I have to be somewhat serviceable to the health and safety of mankind.

Its very certain, that the world has not yet known any real febrifuge for continualls, which deserves that name, one thing very little more than another. For the turns

in fevers are so different, that they call for the use of almost every thing : and although I have formerly read what the very eminent Dr. SYDENHAM, and some others, have said for this cooling method, and seen it us'd also by a few ; yet they not knowing a febrifuge which would make the universal diluent, but only harmless or not hurtful, durst not be free enough with it, to bring a speedy crisis by damping strongly, and save their patients from those dire symptoms, which will naturally dismay at the approach of the fourteen days. They thought it a great matter to restrain the blood with acids, to let the fourteen days crisis come with greater calmness and safety ; and so indeed it was : but here is a method deliver'd which shews the manner of bringing it on, in the

generality of fevers, in so many hours, and with so much safety, that I think it no falshood to term it certain.

I am not wholly unacquainted with the different hypotheses, maintain'd by several of the most famous physicians ; and although the present practice of physick seems, in different persons, to agree with their different theories ; yet I could never see any considerable assistance given in this terrible distemper by any of them. What service has been done, as far as I could observe, was by the cool regimen : and had the prescribers known those febrifuges I am going to mention, I might very likely have sav'd this trouble of writing : but numberless evils have I seen attend the hot regimen, though manag'd by men of the greatest skill.

Who then can blame me, if upon first discovering the uncommon service of the febrifuge tincture, which is to be hereafter describ'd, I was a little elevated, and thought that I had a medicine which would cure all continual fevers, and that in a few hours: but farther experience shew'd me, that different circumstances requir'd divers other assistants. And when I had by some years experience, in a great number of cases, learnt how to intermix other medicines to supply those defects, which I discover'd in using the tincture, I found this method did then answer all that I could expect or desire; and does truly seem to furnish the physicians with what the famous Dr. PITCAIRN proposes as a grand desideratum in physick, viz. A medicine that shall quickly allay the ra-

rification of the blood, and check its motion, without bringing any bad symptoms, *vid.* Elem. Med. *Sub initio* & 1. 2. ch. 1. § 35.

If what is now to be advanc'd was yet no more certain, than the common practice, I should yet chuse to have it always us'd on myself, as indeed once I have, and also twice on my wife, once when in child-bed, and again very lately, as in the IXth Case is mention'd. For when patients are treated thus, besides that the cure is generally so short, all the horrible symptoms, as deliriums, violent thirst, purple spots, colvulsions, stupor, wretched inquietude, &c. are almost wholly kept off: and if the patient does die he goes away like a human creature, with a tolerable degree of the functions of life; whereas the most general manner

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in which febrile patients depart this life, is too shocking even to be mention'd.

It should be observ'd, that if the febrifuge tincture and bezoar. miner. are not made in the best manner, they will not be likely to answer the character I have given them: the tincture should be made with the true oleum sulphuris per campanum, and not with the common; and the bezoar. miner. with the simple spirit of nitre, made with fullers earth and nitre only; if it is made, as the chymists generally sell it, with the common spiritus nitri corrosivus, it is another thing, corrupted with a choak-in martial sulphur. It may be distinguish'd with a curious eye, by its being of a ruddy white, the true of a fine yellowish white.

A SHORT and CERTAIN

M E T H O D

O F

C U R I N G

A L L

CONTINUED FEVERS.

C H A P. I.

The manner of treating febrile patients of the strong sort.

WHEN any one is taken feverish, or has a constant fever, which almost all do understand, if it be within the first five days from the invasion, let them be treated after the following manner: first, let an emetic be exhibited, and an antimo-

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nial one, if a skilful person present; after that has done its office, it is very punctually to be consider'd, whether the fever be in the strong or weak constitutions; and, to let the Reader understand what is meant by that distinction, the former of the two has these tokens.

The fever appears high, the inflammation great, the pulse full, quick and strong, the face florid, and urine high colour'd; let such as these begin next with the Julep here prescrib'd, and drink of it plentifully without restraint; for just such a quantity as is agreeable to the patient's thirst and capacity of drinking, is the proper measure to answer the purpose intended, which is to bring a sudden crisis by urine and sweat: about three quarts taken in twenty four hours is ge-

nerally enough for a full grown person; and in that time the patient most commonly falls into an easy sweat, and all the symptoms either entirely vanish, or very much abate; and continuing the Julep another twenty four hours, in a more moderate degree, takes the fever entirely off: but, if the patient don't drink pretty near to the prescrib'd quantity of the said Julep, it very often continues longer, and sometimes other circumstances of the constitution protract the cure, which are to be mention'd by and by.

The Julep here directed is made with a Febrifuge Tincture, and is found to surpass all other acids yet made use of in fevers, which have been serviceable, but not sufficient to cure: and tho' the like natural propensity we all have, to make all

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new discover'd medicines secrets, influenc'd me ; yet I have even surmounted that difficulty, and now give it to the publick as follows.

℞ Ol. Sulphur. per camp. legitime præparat.
Vitrioli rect.

Salis an. p. æ.

Spir. Vini rectificatiss. triplum horum omnium, ^edegire per mensem, ad siccitatem distilla.

Hujus Spiritus ℥ij. adde Rad. Ang^elic. Serpentar. Sem. Cardam. an. 3vj. f. Tinctura.

The manner of giving it is thus : to a proper quantity of clear spring water, put as much of the Tincture as will make it gratefully acid, and as much fine sugar as suits the patient's palat ; and thus you will have as agreeable a liquor or Julep as can be desir'd by a thirsty person.

Th re

All Continued FEVERS.

There needs no more to be done in a simple inflammatory fever, within the first five days; for, although bleeding may not be improper, and is in the like case generally prescribed by the Learned, with us it is almost useless; because the Febrifuge Tincture, given with such a quantity of cooling liquid, does so forcibly cool the inflammation and abate the velocity of the blood and when that is done, the febrile matter is dispos'd ready for such emunctories, as nature is most prepar'd to discharge it at: losing a quantity of blood and spirits would therefore only so much impede her next business.

This is agreeable to the famous Dr. Pitcairn, in his *Elem. of Physick*, p. 88. whose sense is, *But it is never it should happen to any one to know a medicine which would*

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take off the rarefaction of the blood, and slacken its motion, without bringing on any bad symptom, that shall be preferr'd to Bleeding: but, until such an one is found out, bleeding is to be us'd.

Now I do assure the Reader, that in this constitution I have not found any bad symptom follow the free use of it, but the more freely us'd the sooner cur'd: nor in the weak constitution, if assisted with the medicines which shall be mention'd when we come to treat of that sort. Let no one therefore be afraid to use it as prescrib'd, nor be affrighted at the forcing such a sudden crisis, there will no ill consequence follow, if the directions are observ'd.

If the fever has continu'd above five days, so as considerably to

All Continued FEVERS. 7

hurt and disorder the animal œconomy, and bring on cross symptoms. I adjoin other coolers to the Julep and the most general is *bezoar mineral*. from gr. vij. to xx. every six hours.

If a diarrhea obstructs the cure instead of plain water let the Julep be made with an infusion of *flor. rosar. rub.* or *rad. tormenti* and in case of great costiveness, an emollient clyster is serviceable, till the *bezoar. mineral*. has some effect that way, which it will not fail of or, if the pulse is very high and full, *tartarum vitriolatum* ℞j. every six hours is more proper than the *bezoar*.

If pleuretick or peripneumonic complaints, or strangury attend the *sal prunel.* or *nitrum*, with pectorals given with the Julep are proper.

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Sometimes great sickness at stomach with frequent reachings infest, and the fever is then generally inclin'd to intermit, especially if the urine is lateritious; let then *sal. absinth.* ʒss. be given in *succ. limon.* ʒj. every six hours, and a few drops of *liq. laud.* if gripes are joined with 'em: so the fever goes off by urine, stool or sweat, or comes to intermit, and is cur'd the usual way with the bark.

If any hæmorrhage, profuse sweat or looseness happens as it were spontaneously, let 'em not be suddenly stopp'd, but only moderated and restrain'd.

Diet in this sort is to be regulated to the lightest liquids, and without any thing spirituous, the aliment being given always warm; and, if a diarrhœa, chuse such as irritates the least, as panada, rice-gruel.

gruel, hartshorn-drink, &c. moderating the temper of heat, by giving air to the room, to the patient's own liking.

C H A P. II.

The method of treating the first sort of fevers after the ninth day.

WHEN the ninth day is over, the first passages are less concern'd; but if there are sickness or reachings, begin with a vomit, and keep close now to the *bezoar. minor.* and Julep: as the symptoms vary, give the *bezoar.* in *theriac. andr.* to curb a looseness, or *elect. linitiv.* to move a stool; or, if the pulse is yet too high, *tart. vitriol.* and *elect. linitiv.* do very well.

When the common time of a crisis draws nigh, *viz.* the fourteenth day, the symptoms in this sort are often violent, as great thirst, with black and dry lips and tongue, urine high colour'd, violent inquietude, delirium, catchings of the nerves, tremblings, with horrid countenance; in such a condition the same things are to be observ'd, only the Julep may have a small quantity of cordial water added to it, as ʒij. to a pint, and the raising cordials given with the *bez.* as *crocus*, *castor*, or the like; and, if convulsions are very bad, let the nervous medicines however be such as heat the least, as *gum. ammon. viscus querc. sal succ.* for these rather inscide than rarify.

If, near the time of fourteen days, the pulse falls, or trembles, or is uneven, although it be in a
strong.

strong, robust habit, they must be treated as the weak, which follows hereafter.

It may be observ'd, that in this constitution, the blood being so turgent, if the patient has neglected drinking his Julep, or other accident has happen'd, or error in practice (which no man can always be exact to, even in his own method) so that the Disease is continu'd to the 16th or 18th day, it is safe to give a double or treble dose of such stimulators as cause the least inflammation, to force nature as it were to discharges, such are all the acrid neutral salts, as *sal nitrum ammoniac. crudum*, and *sal succini* also, which is a volatil pungent acid; and a bold push is so requisite sometimes, that the habit will not be reliev'd from her cramps and obstinate contractions any other

way, especially when a hot aromatic regimen has been us'd, with drying testaceous powders, &c. to near the critical time. The *bez. min.* I have found to be the very best cooler, it giving a lasting warmth to the nerves, and so holds up the strength of the pulse, at the same time as it curbs the circulation, and promotes all the discharges; and yet it may not be improper, in some cases to exchange it for the salts aforesaid, especially if the pulse is turgent, the urine and pulse being the general directors in this disease.

C H A P. III.

The manner of treating febrile patients of the weak sort.

FEVERS may be attended with such circumstances as render it very difficult to cure them ; as when they follow upon excessive Grief, the cause still continuing on the mind ; excessive care, labour, study, or debauchery, whereby the mind and body are in a manner exhausted.

When these things fall on the strong habits, they are reduced to much the like standard, as a simple fever would be to the weak, and such we may have good hopes of : but if on the weak and tender, which we are now to speak of, the skill of the best physician is but

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sufficient with the best method and medicines.

When a fever happens from such causes in the strong, or if a simple fever in the weak constitution, which we'll determine to treat after the like method, they are generally parch'd, hot and dry to feel to, and after a few days attended with black and dry tongue, tremors or catchings on the nerves, deliria and sometimes stupor, numbness, great depression or sinking of the spirits, sighings, with a quick, weak, trembling or uneven pulse, and the urine mostly pale in colour without sediment.

Let such begin with a vomit, if within the ninth day, as in the other sort, and then plentifully drink of the Julep made in the following manner.

℞ Rad. Serpentar. Virg.

Contrayervæ,

Croci, an. ʒ iij. infunde Aq. bull.

℥ ij. & colatura Sacchari ʒ j. edul-

corata, adde Tincturæ. Febrifug.

q. s. m.

The *bezoar. mineral.* is to be given every six hours also, either in some of the warm aromatick conserves, as *rue*, or *confectio raleigh.* and *theriac. androm.* according as the degree of the dejection wants such raising aromatics, more or less: the *confect. raleigh.* to be preferr'd if costive, the *theriaca* if loose; in case of women which are hysterical, *castor*, *succinum*, *valeriana*, made into a bolus with the *bezoar.* are most proper; and so the articles may be varied to any other particular circumstances.

Such a treatment most commonly brings in a few hours a general

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moisture on the surface of the body, as well as on the tongue, quietness, the convulsions and delirium abate, the pulse mends, the urine becomes citrine and subsides, and in two or three days the crisis is finish'd, by all the discharges ; but not so speedily in this as the other sort, because we are forc'd to keep up the mixture of the blood with such heaters.

But let this be observ'd, that in the first three or four days there is little inconvenience, although the Julep were without the aromatics ; but, if sweats don't speedily come, and the urine mend in colour and subsidence, the warmers must carefully be administered.

C H A P. IV.

The method of treatment in the second sort of fevers after the ninth day is past.

WHEN these low fevers have past the ninth day, no other evacuation does well but vomiting, bleeding, clysters or purges all sink the spirits; but, if there be any symptoms of the first passages being clogg'd, or so relax'd that the aliments don't pass them orderly, a vomit is proper; and the urgent symptoms must be attended, by varying the cordials, aromatics, &c. with or without the *bezoar. mineral.* and the Julep with or without the aromatics, as the force of the pulse and the height of the urine shall direct:

and about this time diligent heed should be given, whether the patient can drink plentifully or not, and if he cannot, which too often happens, it is not to be expected the diluting method should cure him, till he is assisted in that respect: when therefore the spirits seem suffocated, and the patient cannot drink a moderate large draught of any liquor, let the Julep be without the acid tincture, and made as follows, the *bezooar. mineral.* also omitted.

℞ Aq. Cerafor. nigr. ℥ xij.

Pæon. comp. ℥ iij.

Tinct. Croci ℥ j.

Sacchari ℥ iiij. m.

With this spirituous Julep may be given a bolus every six hours with *sal corn. cervi*, from gr. v. to xx. as the degree of the dejection is

is, and instead of, or conjoin'd with, the Juleps, wine mull'd with two parts water, with the usual aromatics; chicken broth and the nourishing liquids are to be allow'd.

This method raises the pulse, and the inclination and capacity to drink, and sometimes, in these cases of depressed spirits, brings sweat and very great relief; let them then drink as plentifully as possible of the liquors now prescrib'd, or such other; and by the fourteenth day nature does generally discharge herself, if she is help'd judiciously, as the pressing symptoms always direct; and for that purpose I need only mention the varying of the medicines, as *theriaca*, *confect. raleigh.* clysters, hystericks, pectorals, &c. because there are hints given sufficient in the other chapters how this is to be done: but

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this difference must be strictly minded, that in this sort all the neutraline acid salts, as *tart. vitriolat. sal febrifug. sal polycrest. sal nitri, ammoniac. crud. or sal absinth. and succ. limon.* must not be touch'd here, but deem'd as poison ; and for the same reason there must be no jumble of any volatile alkalies given at the same time with the *bezoar. min.* or acid *Julep*, as *sp. corn. cerv. sal corn. cerv. sal volat. &c.* nor yet the fixt alkalies, as testaceous powders ; neither is bleeding to be born, nor clysters often given, altho costive ; these things relax the fibres, and colliquate the spirits.

The symptoms aforenam'd may however be moderated by some topical remedies, such are blisters apply'd to any part of the body at discretion ; plaisters to the feet of

empl. cephal. c. euphorb. and *galbanum* ā. a plaister to the stomach of
empl. stomach. a pultice of garlick,
rue and lard apply'd to the feet,
raises very speedily. Such as these
may be us'd.

If about the ninth day the symptoms don't mend, or if the patient first calls for help at that time, with those symptoms mention'd upon him, it is with caution that any of the coolers must be us'd before this time they may with safety, the other raisers being intermix'd as directed; but in this low kind, nature by this time begins to be so far confounded, that a small matter improperly done dejects her quite; and therefore the coolers, which are so proper to the very time of a common crisis in the other sort, are hardly at all to be given after the ninth day.

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this. One of the worst symptoms of her decay is the hickups and pain at stomach; when those first appear, let all the raisers mention'd be us'd, especially those which have somewhat anodyne commixt, as *theriac. methrid.* &c. which two have such a quantity of foetid gums, natural balsams, and hot aromatics, of almost every quality, in their composition, they seem to answer all that the vegetable kingdom can do for us in this nice point: but if the animal odorata were here added, as *moschus* and *zibethum*, they would undoubtedly assist; and in case of hysterical women, *ambra grisea*. A mixture, for example sake, made after this manner, does the same.

℞ Gum. Galbani,

Sagapeni, an. ʒj. terant. in Aq. Pu-
leg. ʒvj. & adde

Tinct. Serpentar. ʒj.

Laud. Liquid. gut. xx.

Effent. Ambr. Grif. gut. x.

Sacch. ʒij. m. cap. cochl. sæpe.

If a diarrhea happens, it is in this case to be taken good care on, and, after the *theriaca, confectio fracaſtor. laudanum*, &c are us'd without ſucceſs, the following clyſter generally anſwers.

℞ Conſect. Amili ʒiv.

Injiciatur tepide ſemel aut bis in die.

But if the flux is bloody, or the bowels exceedingly relaxed, let the confection be the thicker, and an ounce of *ſpir. vin. galic.* added to it: let this clyſter be eſteem'd in ſuch caſes, whether in a fever

or not, far surpassing all the restringents.

If all these raisers, with the vesicatories, suppedalia, &c. don't bring some evident signs of relief, in the urine and pulse, by the fourteenth day, let a dose or two of cinabar of antimony be given from xv. to xxx. grains, every six hours; also calomel given from gr. vj. to xij. and if it don't pass off in nine hours, a gentle dose of rhubarb to move it downwards. Either of these two will assist, when the case seems to be set, and very obstinate, as if nature were at a stand, and could neither free herself by any of the emunctories, nor yet would suffer herself to be quite overcome.

The chief difficulty in the cure of fevers falls out in this low sort; the strong high fevers want only a pro-

a proper cooler, such as is our Febrifuge Julep, to retain the circulation, and the rarification of the blood ceases; the retain'd superfluities however now chang'd by circulation, are then separated, or coagulated in the blood, and fit to be discharg'd; part of which goes off immediately by sweat, and the habit throws off the rest as she is able: but in the low sort, besides that, we must cool, to abate the velocity of the blood, especially in the former part of the time; stimulators also must be us'd to raise it's force, else, when the circulation is curb'd, and the morbid matter curdled (if I may be allow'd this word) in the mass of blood, the impetus being weak, and fibres relax'd, the sediment overwhelms nature, as surely, although after a different manner,

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as when fourteen days violent circulation has dry'd up as it were the nervous fluid, that, if the peccant matter is really discharg'd, they yet cannot expand themselves any longer to support life.

But if those rarifiers are given with the coolers, and the other helps us'd, I have found these difficult fevers cured as certainly as the other ; although perhaps the difficulty I have to relate the method may force me to leave it insufficiently express'd.

The best raifer, wich also cools, is *bezoar. minoral.* the best, which also heat, (as they all do in general) are *cinab. antim.* and the fætid gums, as *assafætida*, *sagapenum*, *galbanum* ; next the natural balsams, and then the vegetable aromatics ; emeticks also have a very great place here, and as often

to be us'd as the depending symptoms don't directly forbid it, although it were twice or thrice in the course of the distemper.

C H A P. V.

*How patients are to be manag'd
upon the fever's going off.*

AFTER these two different ways may the most desperate fevers be cur'd, which have been seen in *London* since the last great plague, attended with those violent symptoms before mention'd, and purple spots, inflam'd tumors, sore throats, &c. The only difficulty is, to deliberate so prudently, as to vary the medicines mention'd to the variety of the case, which ner-

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haps is easier to prescribe in a closet than a patient's chamber. What remains farther is to continue only the method, till, by the pulse and urine, there are sufficient tokens that nature is more at liberty, and the febrile matter in a considerable degree discharg'd ; then let him take a gentle cathartick, as rhubarb, which still furthers the separation, leaving him to kitchen physic for one, two or three days more, and then a purge may be given of such sort as suits the present circumstances, only to be gentle at first ; and that being repeated every third or fourth day, for four or five times, is sufficient : after which let me advise all to take some strengthening bitter twice a day, for a week, two or three, with the lighter chalybeats ; especially if the fever was determin'd by a

sudden crisis, before the usual time of fourteen days ; for then I have, in many examples, observ'd the fever apt to return again with smaller occasions, than in others who have had a fever otherways treated ; which, the Reader may be pleas'd to observe, is the only one inconvenience attending the cooling method, that I know of. And well worth that hazard I think it is, to have the hazard of death suddenly approaching taken away ; for, at the worst, we have now a chronical distemper only to deal with, which, by the purge and bitters, nature will soon extirpate, without any hazard : but a fourteen days crisis comes, at the best, with the hazard of about two to one against the patient ; at least it has done so for these last two or three years.

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It is not therefore pretended, that this method does in the former constitutions perfectly cure fevers, so assisting nature that she discharges all the febrile matter, and is set at entire liberty, as in a natural fourteen days crisis, which the latter sort often advance to; this is still left for a higher and more perfect discovery.

If we can here precipitate the febrile matter, and even leave part of it upon the habit and constitution, we do as much as the *cortex peru* in the intermittents; and as much more, as our continuals do more suddenly and more *dangerously* threaten life.

Let the patients allow themselves also ease and rest upon their first recovery, till, by the purging, bitters, &c. the constitution has more perfectly discharg'd itself; else, if,

being so speedily cur'd, they should think little ail'd them, and go about to business and fatigue too soon, which too often happens (their strength by a speedy cure being little hurt) the remaining undischarg'd febrile matter may again irritate the blood to another fever, which then will naturally be more difficult to cure, than the former, strength now being somewhat spent, the nerves will require stronger fil-lips, which ought to be observ'd.

Thus I have gone through the several stages of this distemper with my new method, in as brief a manner as the nature of the thing will bear, purposely omitting to speak of any other circumstances, but such as are affected with the difference between this and the common methods.

Let not any therefore, who are unexperienc'd in the art of phyfick, expect that my new Febrifuge, with this method of adminiftring it, is fufficient to inſtruct them to cure fevers: the violence of that diſtemper, join'd with the infinite variety of conſtitutions and ſymptoms, are fufficient to employ the moſt ſagacious head, though cultivated with all the erudition neceſſary to accompliſh a Doctor in the art of phyfick: and were the medicines and method of adminiftring them here given the very beſt the world yet knows, and even infallible in themſelves, I am too fully convinc'd what knowledge and experience, in nature and diſtempers, is requir'd to make 'em tollerably certain.

It is here only meant to hint to men of art, the general form of a

more certain method ; and such do understand better how to suit the common specificks really agreeable to every particular symptom, than I will presume to dictate : thus, proper gargles, for inflam'd mouth and throat ; camphire with emulsions, to relieve the strangu-ry ; cephallick snuffs, to shake the nerves in comas ; and many things of the like nature are here left in silence. Our method indeed so speedily allays the grand confusion, and stops as it were the fountain of those maladies, that here is not much occasion for instruction in such cases, even to the very ignorant : for I don't remember, that any of those violent symptoms have risen in the course of our manner of treatment, which give the common appellation of *malignant* to fevers ; and therefore I can hardly

think a method in fevers worth reading over, which does not at least that far assist nature; much less time would I bestow on such, which rather disturb or confuse her, more than she would be if left alone to her own single efforts.

Lastly, that I may be the better understood, in applying these medicines in fevers, and may inform others how far I have prov'd this method to be serviceable in other feverish distempers, as also what effects the usual, as well as my own, Febrifuges have, I shall now give an account of real events, which generally fall true in practice, and which have not been punctually enough observ'd hitherto by any I have met with: and first let us begin with the *Regimen*, then with *Distempers*, and lastly with *Medicines*.

C H A P. VI.

*Some practical observations on the
REGIMEN, on FEVERISH DIS-
TEMPERS, and on MEDICINES.*

I. *On the REGIMEN.*

I. **W**HEN the inflammation is great, the cooling Julep must be taken in proportion; in this case there is no danger of diluting too largely with it, in any stage of the fever; if a crisis be brought on in twelve hours, so much the better; spirituous liquors of every sort are to be avoided.

II. But if the inflammation be moderate, the strength low and the

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spirits weak, that liquor should be us'd more sparingly, and not without the *bez. min.* aromatick cordials, and a little of the spirituous waters with it ; and near the crisis the spirituous cordials, aromatics, foetid gums, volatil salts, and blisters more freely.

III. All discharges which come spontaneously, except vomiting, are in the first sort to be entirely neglected ; tho they seem violent, their violence will soon abate, as the hurry is appeas'd ; but in the latter sort to be moderated with care.

IV. All the symptoms, which direct so plainly what to do, are to be moderated by the known rules ; so the pthifical may be assisted with pectorals, the hysterick with foetid cordials, the peripneumonick

with nitre, oil, &c. keeping always to the general method; and, as the case may shift from the latter to the former sort describ'd, the method is to be chang'd likewise.

V. If the fever inclines to intermit, or but only remit, this cooling method brings it to do so more regularly, but the hot method keeps it continual; in such cases be more free to use evacuation by clysters, catharticks, bleeding, or emeticks, and the distemper will either be discharg'd by those, or regularly intermit, and be cur'd with the *cortex*.

VI. When the time of the crisis is past, and is imperfect, or the signs of separation but hardly appear, let a medicine be given which will force some discharge, and let

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that be such as fits the present circumstances ; so *nitrum tartarum vitriol.* and all the cooling purgatives suit the former strong fever ; and *calomel. cinabar. tinct. sacra (dicta)* the latter low fever.

II. *On DISTEMPERS.*

I. **T**HE small pox is a continu'd fever, but being of that sort in which nature has determin'd her manner of deliverance, *viz.* by the eruptions suppurating, she must be allow'd to proceed to her fourteen days crisis ; excepting this, the same regulations are proper in the course of the distemper, by keeping the body in due temper, and preventing the bad consequences of too violent an inflammation, and the known expectorators,

&c. to be us'd at discretion; for which service the *bezoar. minor.* excels.

II. The measles are a continu'd fever, but being an eruptive one, and, they not coming to suppuration, I never durst try much of the coolers here; the little I have adventur'd on has been serviceable.

III. The plague is the highest continu'd fever, and has eruptions which suppurate not, and tumors which do; and is attended with such violent inflammation, that I should think no other method could be serviceable, but a conjunction of the cooling acids and heating aromatics; and here perhaps bleeding may be proper: however, as nature has determin'd her manner of

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of discharge, a sudden crisis must not be expected.

IV. Other fevers have their denominations from the symptoms which concern most, as the pleurify from that part being inflam'd, peripneumony from the lungs, eripelas from its spreading on the skin : these have all determin'd manners of discharges, and so must be attended on to the usual time; but are excellently moderated and kept safe by our method, the proper specificks being us'd to each; as to the pleurify nitre, to the lungs oil, and to the skin unguents, &c.

V. Symptomack fevers are absolutely taken off by our method, and, tho' I conceive every fever to be only the symptom of obstructi-

ons, I mean here such as have an original disease, as mortification, great falls, bruises, &c. and in such cases the disorder must be regulated, or it can't be expected the patient should recover.

VI. Fevers which happen when women are with-child, and in their lying-in, are cur'd as safe as the others with our method, the known specificks in the latter case being us'd along with it.

VII. The *cholera morbus* is a continual fever, which discharges it self by vomit and stool, and so is often a dysenteria; in the former our method is absolutely to be observ'd, for, as I apprehend, the *cholera morbus* to differ from other fevers no otherways, but as the constitution takes a turn to ease it self

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by the bowels, and that causes all the contents of those innumerable canals to become acrid, and erode the natural mucus from off the bowels; so that their peristaltick motion is confus'd by the inflammation; therefore all the heaters or stimulators must consequently increase the disorder, and endanger mortification, so must Astringents; but our cooling contracting acids abate both cause and effect, and incline the habit to the other discharges, so with the lubricating apozems, emulsions and linctus's, given to supply the destroy'd slippery lining of the intestines, we have a speedy cure. But if any specifick is yet known for the symptoms of this distemper, I think it is the *sal absinth.* and *succus limon.* the emollient clysters also are absolutely neces-

necessary, but all reſtringents of bad conſequence.

III. *On MEDICINES.*

I. **B**LEEDING is of very little ſervice with us in fevers of every fort, (except the plague, which I have not ſeen) the turgency of the blood being more ſafely abated with acids; the pleuritick is that it is moſtly uſ'd in, and the end is better and more ſafely answer'd with nitre, our acids, &c.

II. Blifters are of no ſervice in the former high and full pulſe fevers, nay, rather hurtful; but when the circulation is languid, and the ſpirits low, as in the ſecond fort, they are of good uſe,

III. Clysters help the higher fevers, but are to be cautiously us'd in the lower.

VI. Water refrigerates and dilutes, and, by consequence, if taken in quantity, relaxes the fibres contracted by heat, whence the constitution is set at liberty, to throw off by all the emunctories, except stool, which, for want of a proper stimulus, it cannot reach: thus, in the strong fevers it is a general febrifuge, but in the low and weak sort it must not be us'd without the warming aromatics, or other medicines which increase the impetus of the blood, because it has no quality in it self, to help such to bear the relaxation and sweats, which it naturally produces.

V. Acids in general cool powerfully, and have mostly an agreeable contraction with them, especially the mineral sort; but, us'd in their phlegmatick state, they damp the first passages too much, and the blood it self too little; so the *succ. limon. acetum, spir. vitrioli, salis, &c.* cool sufficiently, but not so safely as *spir. vitrioli dulcis*, or *salis dulcis*; for, when join'd with a warm vegetable sulphur, they are not only rectify'd and freed of a gross earthiness, but also subtiliz'd and made more volatile, so as to pass all the digestions, and yet retain their cooling and restraining nature. When I consider of what moment medicines endu'd with such qualities are of in fevers, I am surpriz'd that neither the fine Reasoner, nor great Practitioner, have

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hitherto brought 'em into their proper use : nay, although the theory of some of the most celebrated Physicians is built upon that basis, they have not hitherto brought the volatile acids into their deserv'd esteem, nor us'd them any wit near a proportion to their just demerits.

VI. *Bezoar. mineral.* refrigerates considerably, and so abates the velocity of the blood, but does give its mineral lasting warmth to the fibres, and so increases its impetus; it promotes the secretions by all the emunctories beyond all other officinals, and that so quietly and insensibly as it were, and yet certainly, that it deserves the greatest notice; that which has the spirit of nitre left with it, and only dulcify'd with *spir. vini*, is the pro-

pereft in the firft fort describ'd; and that which has the acids all calcin'd out of it, in the latter fort: and let no one fuppofe the butter of antimony, which is fo intenfely calcin'd in this preparation, a meer calx, void of its mineral nature; let fuch detonate fome of it with nitre and charcoal, and it will fhew them that it is regulus of antimony. The fineft fubject for the Phyfician in *rerum natura*.

VII. The *tinctura febrifuga* refrigerates moft powerfully, and the quantity of cooling liquor it is given in finks or lowers the pulfe; but, being made of the moft warm and contracting fort of acids, and they fo depurated from their fæces, and made moft volatile and penetrating with the fubtile vegetable fulphur, it never damages

the stomach, as fixt acids and water would do ; but is at once most gratefully cooling, subtilly penetrating, and gently contracting ; worthy of the highest notice in fevers.

VIII. The neutraline salts all cool very much, obtund and carry off acrid serosities, promote universal laxity and dejection, and so bring sweat and stools, and even bloody urine in the confluent small pox : but they do this with some specifick difference, as *nitrum* or *sal prunel.* is so penetrating, and without any contraction, that it holds its colliquative principle till it comes to the very lungs, pleura and kidneys, therefore cautiously to be meddled with in simple fevers ; *tartarum vitriolatum* cools, and relaxes the bowels, but not

without its contrary quality of contraction ; *sal absinthii* and *succ. limon.* cool, and from a fixt sulphur yet left in the wormwood corroborate a little, at least its salt is not so penetrating and colliquative, and its acid is contracting ; *sal ammoniacum* should be the least colliquative of all the neutrals, being a volatile animal salt, neutraliz'd with the grateful acid of common salt ; but I have not try'd it enough to say what it does. Others, that are of less note, may be guess'd at by these. They all lower the pulse, quiet and cause rest. But a jumble of alkalies and acids fixt and volatile together, and mineral, animal and vegetable, very seldom does well ; at least no man can tell with any certainty, what will be their effect : thus *bezoar. mineral.* and *sal corn. cervi ; spir. sal. volatilis*

oleos. and *aqua theriacalis* in a pearl'd julep; and many other such heterogeneous mixtures I have often seen do much hurt.

IX. *Sal succini* is a volatile acid salt, us'd I think for its singularity sake, we having no other volatile acid salts in the shops; it seems pois'd pretty equally with its volatile stimulator, and acid cooler, so that it leaves the pulse in equilibrium; but, if any thing, it rather somewhat raises the pulse: its volatile salt being very little alkalious, and our manner of preparing it, suffering its grateful acid to crystalize with it, makes it become a very pleasant salt to the stomach and nerves, but does no wonders in fevers.

X. *Sal cornu cervi* is a violent volatile alkaly, rarifies the blood, increases thirst, raises the pulse immediately, and has a vehement stimulus.

XI. Aromatics heat, quicken the pulse, increase its force, cause thirst, &c. and seem to have something of specifick virtue adapted to particular parts, as wormwood to the stomach, parfly to the kidneys, saffron to the heart, lavender to the head, &c.

XII. Foetid gums do the same exactly as the oily aromatics, but have acrid poynant salts conjoin'd, and so more forcibly raise, stimulate, and promote secretions; the aromack oils are in that degree of force we call sweet, the gums in

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so much greater degree, we say they stink. One among the rest is very singular, and worthy observation, which is the *ammoniacum*; the oil of this gum is not aromatic but inodorous, and so is not so heating and rarifying as the others are; but it has the same acrid salts: therefore this gum may be us'd in fevers with turgid blood, and in the strong habits, having so excellent a stimulus without rarification. Of this sort among plants is the *viscus* and *dracontium*, among roots *arum* and *scillæ*, and most of the vegetable emeticks.

XIII. Spirituous liquors of the sulphurous sort, as spirits of wine, suddenly dry, heat and hurry the blood and spirits, crisp the fibres, and

and by consequence do prevent all secretions; and so are to be carefully us'd, and in none but the low fevers, and then near the crisis: but the saline acid spirits, as vinegar, is not to be condemn'd in fevers of the high sort. Right wine vinegar, or cyder vinegar, or verjuice, when they are distill'd and join'd with the aromatics, would I think substitute the describ'd *tinctura febrif.* pretty well, upon necessity.

XIV. Testaceous powders are very prejudicial in fevers; these absorb the natural moisture of the body, which now principally wants diluting; they change all acid juices, or the ferment of the stomach, into a neutral clogging viscosity, drying and crisping the internal coat of the oesophagus, stomach and intestines, instead of washing

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and cooling, to allay their inflammation, and thin their mucus ; and what is worst of all, these things tend to prevent all the natural discharges by sweat, stool or urine : so that either in the strong or weak constitutions they seem to be utterly improper in continual fevers. In some chronical disorders, as children's worm-fever, &c. they may be serviceable ; but even there steel has about twelve times the force : however, we will allow them to change acidities, and that is often wanted in other distempers.

C H A P. VII.

Some histories of CASES, given for the sake of explaining the nature of fevers, and applying of the febrifuges.

C A S E I.

A Middle ag'd M_AN, of a strong and hearty constitution, being seized with a spotted or purple fever, I first came to him on the seventh day, and found the usual symptoms; he took no vomit, but the following medicines.

℞ Ther. Androm. ℥j.

Tart. Vitriolat. ℥ss. f. bolus octava quaq;
hora sumend. cum Julapii sequentis hau-
stulo.

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℞ Aq. Lactis ℥ vij.
Theriacalis ℥ ij.
Syr. Papav. err. ℥ ss.
Tinct. Febrif. q. f.

The next day he was reliev'd, but too much heated with the *theriaca* and cordial waters, so he had the following sent him.

℞ Pulv. de Gutteta Riverii ℥ j.
Tart. Vitriolat. ℥ ss. m. cap. vj. quaq; hora, cum haust. Jul. seq.

℞ Aq. Font. ℔ j.
Theriacalis ℥ iij.
Tinct. Croci ℥ j.
Sacchari ℥ iij.
Tinct. Febrif. q. f. m.

The next day his fever went entirely off by sweat and urine.

CASE II.

C A S E II.

A Strong labouring MAN, having been treated for a continu'd fever in the usual method, with testaceous powders, spirituous cordials, &c. I came to him on the tenth day, and found him very delirious, his tongue black, dry and rough, his pulse quick and uneven, although pretty full, with catchings on the nerves, and dismay'd countenance. I concluded this dismal appearance to be rather symptoms rais'd by the regimen us'd, than the natural imbecility of his constitution, so he had the following medicines sent him.

℞ Bezoar. Miner. gr. x.

Sacchari ʒj. f. pulvis sumend. vjta quaq;
hora, cum haust. Jul. seq.

℞ Aq. Font. ℥ ij.

Tinct. Croci ℥ j.

Sacchari ℥ ss.

Tincturæ Febr. q. s. m.

He drank very plentifully, and about midnight had some sickness and faintness, which ended in warm sweats, sleep, &c.

On the morrow his pulse was calm, he was totally sensible, moist over his body, his urine subsided: and he only continu'd his medicines at longer intervals two days more, and in three days after that was purg'd.

Ten days after this, upon eating salt beef and heating himself after it, he relaps'd; and the same medicines with a vomit cur'd him again;

gain ; only the *bezoar.* was given in *conf. rutæ.*

C A S E III.

A Rich W O M A N, of a sanguine complexion and very delicate habit, aged about forty four, was seiz'd with a continual fever, and grew delirious the second day, with the usual symptoms.

The third day, when I came to her, she was also delirious, with a quick but not strong pulse, her tongue white, face florid, dry and burning, urine little, hot and high colour'd. I could not prevail with her to have any other advice, although a Physician then attended none in the family, nor to admit of

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an emetick ; so she took the following.

℞ Bezoard, Miner. gr. vj.

Croci gr. iij.

Confect. Raleighan. ℥j. f. Bolus cap. vj.
quaq; hora, cum haustu largo Julap. seq.
de quo etiam bibat copiose.

℞ Aq. Font. ℥ ij.

Tinct. Croci ℥ ij. cum

Sacchari albiss. &

Tincturæ Febr. an. q. s. f. Julap.

℞ Tincturæ Febrif. ℥j. utatur ad gratiam in
omni potulento.

On the fourth day she was better, but still continu'd a little delirious ; and now I found an opportunity of giving a vomit of *tar-tar*. emetick : the bolus with the julep was also continu'd.

She drank so plentifully of the Julep and the *tinct. febr.* in small
liquids

liquids, that I expected a sudden crisis; and accordingly sent some plaisters of *cephal. c. euphor.* and *galban.* \tilde{a} *p. æ.* for her feet; and directed her attendants to observe, if she grew sick or faint, any thing like a fit, that they should not be surpriz'd, but give a little mull'd wine, or other spirituous cordial to revive her; this I told them might happen that night, and so left 'em. But would not forbid the use of the cooling Febrifuges, till some Signs of the precipitation of the morbi-fick matter appear'd.

Very early in the morning the next day, which was the fifth of the distemper, the crisis came on suddenly, and caus'd a considerable disorder, so that the patient fainted. I have found it very common to have patients sick and fain-

ty upon a sudden turn of the fever; but this Gentlewoman, being at such a critical time of her age, and as I remember had wanted her menses two months, and those were the last appearance of 'em at all: the morbidick matter was here very considerable, and the disturbance unusually terrible; in short the family were frightened, forgot my premonitions, sent for the next Physician; he order'd her to be let blood, and an excellent raising cordial; the former she admitted, but kept to her resolution, even now her senses return'd, to take nothing but from me.

When I came, for it was at *Greenwich*, and found how all had happen'd, I waited on the Physician, and told him in what manner I had treated the patient before

he was sent for. He visited her about ten a clock that morning, and found all the signs of a fever gone off. The Physician which belong'd to the family also visited her about eleven; he could not believe she had had an inflammatory fever, but thought her in a bad condition, and order'd her good spirituous cordials with testaceous powders, and with *bezoar*. and the cordial aromatics; but she continu'd moist, cool and quiet, slept, and all was over with that sudden fit. She was purg'd, and took some gentle chalybeats.

C A S E IV.

A Poor Woman, sending for me about the twelfth day of her fever, I found her full of purple

spots from head to feet, many of them as big as large peas : it was a sight so remarkable, I took some men of learning to see her ; her pulse was very quick, thirst violent ; she was parch'd and dry, and made little urine ; and, besides these frightful symptoms, she had the day before a violent hæmorrhage betwixt her teeth, which could not be stopp'd by bole and Roman vitriol, which she was advis'd to use. She had hitherto taken no medicine, nor much sustenance, through the streightness of her circumstances. I sent her immediately a bottle of the Julep without the aromatics, and *bezor. mineral.* as usual ; the same night the hæmorrhage stopp'd of it self, she began to sweat, the spots chang'd grayish, and all things wore a better face. The thirteenth

the spots seem'd to have a skin upon them, and in two or three days more wore away with a Scurf. She was purg'd, and went to her usual business.

C A S E V.

A Hearty strong MAN, being taken ill of a fever, it appear'd the second and third day with sickness, reaching, diarrhea, &c. I thought nature would relieve herself, so only gave the following.

℞ Salis Absinth. ʒj.

Syr. Limon. ʒj ʒ.

Aq. Theriacal. ʒij ʒ.

Menth. ʒvj. m. cap. cochl. ij. vel iij.
bis vel ter in die.

℞ Tinct. Febr. ʒj. utatur in infusione salviæ,
seu aliquo potulento, lacteciniis exceptis.

That evening his diarrhea increased, and, being at a great distance from me, he sent for a near neighbour, who came and order'd cordial boluses with *lapis contrayerva* and *diascordium*, with a spirituous julep, and a glass of drops of *sal volatil.* and *spiritus lavend. c.*

On the morrow the fourth, when I came and saw these things, I went to the Apothecary (for the man was poor) and encourag'd him to take care of my patient, being a man of great worth otherways: but withal would have hinted to him my sense, that his fever was going off by stool, of it self; and that, if he was kept cool with such medicines as I had already sent him, (adding an opiate to moderate the diarrhea) I hop'd he could hardly

miss doing well. But he was too old to learn of a youth, so he continu'd his hot cordials, with blisters, clysters, restraining mixtures, &c. to the sixteenth day, very wisely and pompously slaying those enemies his method had rais'd, till the poor patient had very nearly escap'd being the grand victim himself.

His diarrhea, which now was become a dysenteria, not being over, and not half a regular crisis gain'd, he was tir'd, and therefore apply'd again to me; upon which I sent him only two boluses of *sal absinthii* and *rhubarb.* and he recover'd apace.

C A S E VI.

ANOTHER instance occurs to me, which will shew pretty fully the benefit of our method, before the common ones, and, although it is long, I'll beg leave to insert it.

A Gentleman of full age, and strong constitution, but exceedingly broke with drinking, was inflam'd, and therefore sent for me: he had a high fever, with sickness, reachings, cholick, &c. and about the fifth day of his fever I sent him as follows, till he had his Physician, which was on the morrow.

℞ Succi Limon. ℥j.

Salis Absinth. 3℔.

Aq. Staphani 3℔. m. cap. statim.

Repetatur si prior rejicitur,

℞ Aq. Menth.

Stephan. an. ℥ j.

Diacod. ℥ vj. m. cap. h. f.

When the Physician came on the morrow the sixth day, he prescrib'd the following.

℞ Decoct. com. ℥ x.

Terebinth. Ven. ℥ ℞.

Syr. Altheæ ℥ j. m. f. enema statim injiciend.

℞ Aq. Cerafor.

Lactis,

Rutæ an. ℥ ij.

Pæon. c. ℥ ij.

Syr. Caryoph. ℥ j. m. cap. cochlear. iij. in dolore seu languor.

He often fell into convulsive fits, was senseless for a while, then recover'd; but his fever increas'd. On the seventh day was then order'd.

℞ Galban. col.

Empl. Cephal. c. Euph. an. p. æ.

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Olei Succin. gut. x.

Picis Burgund. q. f. f. empl. totis pedibus applicand.

Applicet. empl. vesicator. internis brach. quam primum.

℞ Conf. Anthus ʒj.

Pulv. ad Guttet. gr. xv.

Castor. Ruff.

Salis Succin. an. gr. v.

Syr. Pæon. q. f. f. Bolus cap. vjta quaq; hora, c. cochl. iv. Julap.

℞ Aq. Cerasor.

Rutæ an. ʒ iij.

Pæon. c. ʒ ij.

Tinct. Castorii,

Spir. Lavend. c. an. ʒj.

Sacch. q. f. f. Julap.

On the eighth his convulsions continu'd and return'd oftener, and all the symptoms rather worse, except cholick, which seem'd gone. The prescriptions were these.

Repe

Repetant. Boli & Julap. ut heri.

℞ Sp. volatilis oleos. 3j ℥.

Tinct. Castorii,

Spir. Lavend. c. an. 3j.

Tinct. Spec. Diamb. 3℥. m. cap. gut. xxx.
subinde in quovis vehiculo idoneo.

℞ Olei Succini 3ij.

Sp. C. C. p. se 3j. f. mixtura qua fricen-
tur vola manus tempora & partes pone
aures tempore paroxysmi.

Applicetur emplast. largum & acre nuchæ
quam primum.

The ninth all things grew worse,
but the fits rather became a conti-
nual convulsion, he had prescrib'd
the following.

℞ Conserv. Anthus,

Pulv. Rad. Valerian. f. an. gr. xv.
ad Guttet.

Sem. Rutæ an. 3℥.

Castorii Ruff. gr. v.

Syr. Pæon. c. q. f. f. Bolus cap. vj. quaq;
hora, c. cochl. iv. Julap.

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Applicentur empl. vesicator. duo internis tibiis.

The tenth the animal faculties seem'd all in utter confusion, his pulse was quick, trembling and uneven; his tongue and lips rough, black and dry; his eyes dim, breath short, with continual catchings and trembling all over. The Physician giving him up, I took the opportunity of recommending *bezoar. mineral.* and my acid Tincture, with which he was pleas'd, and prescrib'd as under.

℞ Conf. Lujulæ 3 ℥s.

Bezoard. Miner. ʒj.

Croci gr. vj.

Castorii gr. iv.

Syr. Pæon. c. q. f. f. Bolus cap. viij. quaq;
hora, c. cochl. iv. Jūlap. præscr.

℞ Rad. Serp. Virg.

Cochinel.

Specier. Diamb. an. ʒj. infunde in

Aq. Ceraf. n. ℥ ℥. colaturæ adde

Pæon. c. ℥ ij. m. cap. cochl. iij. temporib. bolor. intermediis.

The eleventh all his symptoms turn'd kindly, he had warm sweats, convulsions left him, was quiet, &c. to the surprize of all. The following was prescrib'd.

℞ Seri Lactis ℥ ℥. alteratur c.

Aq. Theriacal. ℥ ij. addendo

Spir. Lavend. c. ℥j. m. cap. calide post bolum h. f.

Repetatur bolus ultimo præscr. h. ij. pomerid. & xma nocturna.

Capiat cochl. iij. Tinct. Cephal. quam in promptu habit tempore intermedio.

The twelfth he had perfect signs of a crisis ; he continu'd his boluses with the cephalicks two days more, and then was purg'd.

L

It

It may be observ'd in this case, 1st, That the nerves of the stomach and bowels, being with the nerves in general greatly weaken'd by hard drinking, were first and principally affected with the inflammation, and therefore I sent him the *sal absinthii* neutraliz'd with the *succ. limon.* to sheath and smoothe the acrid stimulus ; but warm'd with the *aqua stephani*, more than I generally think proper, because of his custom to strong liquors. 2^{dly}, That his Physician going immediately into cephalicks, hot cordials and blisters, help'd forward the inflammation, and so the fever must of necessity go on towards a fourteen days crisis. 3^{dly}, That the nerves could not be at all reliev'd, or freed of their load, by such aromatick neuroticks, although judi-

ciously and learnedly selected and administered, because the natural discharges are in all fevers lessen'd, and not increas'd, by such medicines, as is commonly suppos'd; nor could the embrocation do any thing but increase the malady, by still heating more, and drying the already inflam'd nerves. Had the case been a palsy or stupor, from cold or old age, these might have answer'd: but as elegantly as his Physician prescrib'd, (which I conceiv'd could be no disreputation to publish) the grand secret in fevers being wanting, all the grievous symptoms increas'd to that degree, it would have made the hardest heart relent to behold him. To conclude, the case being so desperate, his Physician prescrib'd double the quantity of *bezoar. miner.* I us'd to give, and discover'd to me

the safety of so large a dose, and it had all the effect that could be desired, and far beyond what others expected.

C A S E VII.

A Hearty middle ag'd MAN, of plethorick habit, was taken feverish, with a pain under his arm; in a day or two it swell'd and was sore; I found all the common signs of a fever, and did suppose that nature was critically discharging herself by that tumor.

The fourth day, which was the first I came to him, he took the Febrifuge Julep plentifully, and had a plaister of *theriaca ven.* and *unguent. dialthea* apply'd to the tumor.

The fifth his tumor was so eas'd by that application, we thought it would have dispers'd, and so applied a fresh plaister; he also continu'd his Julep that day, and the last thing took the following bolus.

℞ Calomel. gr. vij.

Conf. Cynosb. ʒ ss. f. bolus

℞ Infusi Scennæ ʒ iij.

Elix. Salutis,

Syr. de Spina C. an. ʒ ij. m. cap. mane.

The sixth his purge wrought very kindly, but the desir'd crisis was not yet gain'd, his fever not abating; so we let the calomel pass off that day, and went on with his acids in the manner following.

℞ Bezoar. Miner. ʒ ss.

Conf. Mithrid. ʒj. f. bolus cap. h. f.

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℞ Bezoar. Miner. ʒ℥.

Conf. Cynosb. ʒ℥. cap. itidem mane.

℞ Aq. Menth. ℥j.

Syr. Caryophil. ʒj.

Tinct. Febr. q. f. f. Julap. cap. dimid. h. f.
post bolum & reliq. mane.

Repetatur emplastrum.

The seventh all symptoms continuing, and the swelling growing bigger, I laid aside all thoughts of a crisis any other way; but increased the strength of his Febrifuges, that nature's struggle might be moderated in his plethorick case, and she the better able to discharge her burthen; and accordingly his medicines were varied thus.

℞ Bezoar. Mineral.

Conf. Cynosb. an. ʒj. f. Bolus cap. viijva
quaq; hora, cum haust. Julap.

Repetatur Julap.

Fiat cataplasma e Farina Avenac. Sem. Lini, Fœnugræc. & Ung. Dialth. parti affecti applicand.

The eighth the tumor came towards a point in one place; and then I desir'd a Surgeon might be sent for, who accordingly came, and

The ninth laid on a caustick, which discharg'd about four or six ounces of matter, partly digested partly not. Hitherto he kept to his Febrifuges, but now I recommended mull'd wine, good broths and kitchen-physick, and his fever discharging it self by the abscess. He was purg'd in a week after, and so perfectly recover'd. He sweated most of the time, and was kept from a delirium.

N. B. All the preceding are examples of the inflammatory sort of fevers ; of which a small recapitulation may not be amiss.

I. A purple fever taken off in forty eight hours, about the ninth day.

II. A common putrid fever taken off in twenty four hours, about the eleventh day.

III. A common putrid fever taken off in forty eight hours, about the fourth day.

IV. A violent purple fever taken off in forty eight hours, about the fourteenth day.

V. A fever ill cur'd by the common method.

VI. A violent fever treated in the common method, and taken off in twenty four hours with *bezoar. miner.* about the twelfth day.

VII. A violent fever with a tumor, which could not be brought to a speedy crisis, but led on with the febrifuges from the fourth to the ninth day, and reliev'd by the abscess at last.

Now I shall set down two cases of the weak and nervous sort of fevers: and then conclude with a few cases of febrile distempers, which are not simple fevers, but complicated with other disorders.

C A S E VIII.

A GIRL, about fifteen years of age, of a weak consumptive habit, and not yet having her menses, had been ill of a continu'd fever about five days, when I found her burning hot, dry, restless, delirious, with eager eyes, black lips and tongue, a weak, small and very quick pulse, her urine pale as common water, and her body full of purple spots. In this case I proceeded in the following manner.

℞ Bezoard. Miner. gr. iij.

Croci opt. gr. v. m. cap. vj. quaq; hora,
cum haust. Julap. seq.

℞ Rad. Serpentar.

Contrayervæ,

Cochinel. an. ʒij. coque parum in

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Aq. F. ℥ ij. colaturæ adde

Theriacal. ℥ iv.

Syr. Papav. err. ℥ j ℞.

Tinct. Febr. q. s. m.

℞ Aq. Plantag. ℥ ℞.

Syr. Moror. ℥ j. f. gargar.

The next day I found her better in all respects, and so she continu'd till the seventh day, when she began to sweat, and on the eighth her medicines were alter'd as follows.

℞ Bezoard. Min. gr. v.

Ther. Andr. ℥ ij. m. cap. statim & repetatur h. s. c. haust. Julapii prius præscr.

℞ Emplast. Cephal. c. Euphorb.

E. Stomach. mag. aa. fiant emplastra pro plantis pedum.

Applicetur empl. vesicator. nuchæ.

On the ninth day she sweat, was sensible, the spots were going off.

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her pulse was much rais'd, the urine yellow, and her tongue moist. She continu'd her cooling julep, and on the twelfth was purg'd, after which she grew well quickly.

C A S E IX.

WHILST these things were writing, my own wife was taken violently ill upon a cold, which had considerably affected her the day before. She was gone to the hazardous time of her being with-child, viz. the twelfth week. After the cold had a little disorder'd her, the 21st of the Month, call'd *July*, I, thinking it was only breeding complaints, left her, for she was then out of town, and desir'd her to be let blood on the morrow morning; which she ac-

cordingly perform'd herself to about seven ounces.

That day, the 22d, she grew worse, had pains in her limbs, was chilly between whiles, decreas'd in her appetite to food; at night was restless, hot and thirsty.

The 23d her chilnefs and heat interchang'd oftener, the pains in her limbs grew worse, and her back and head grew very bad; but, having intervals of ease sometimes, thought it would go off.

The 24th all the symptoms grew so very bad, in the evening I was sent for, and found her fever thoroughly stated. She was hot and dry to feel to, her pulse quick and weak, somewhat undulating, and intermitted about every seven or

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eight strokes, with violent catchings of the tendons very uncommon to that period of the fever. She said she could perceive her very heart was convuls'd, and so indeed it appear'd to me, who found the whole nervous system in catchings and twitchings. She had great dejection of spirits, her tongue white, and was thirsty; the pain in her head, back, and limbs so exceeding violent, she could not stir or bear to be touch'd without crying out; her urine was pale as common water; she was costive, and had sickness and reachings; but her head was so violently disturb'd, I durst not give a vomit, and her being pregnant deterr'd me the more.

In this (as it seem'd to me) terrible condition, and she also at a great distance from better advice, I

provided the following medicines upon the spot, for she lodg'd at an Apothecary's house.

℞ Aq. Menth. ℥ ij. acidulatur c.
Tinct. Febr. q. f. & edulcoratur.

℞ Croci,
G. Ammon.
Bezoar. Miner. an. gr. vij. cum
Syr. Caryophil. q. f. f. bolus cap. h. f. c.
haust. seq. & mane cum Julap.

℞ Aq. Puleg. ℥ ij.
Syr. de Mecon. ℥ iij.
Tinct. Febrif. q. f. m.

℞ G. Ammon. ℥ j ℥. solvatur in
Aq. Puleg. ℥ vj. addendo
Syr. Croci ℥ j. m. cap. cochl. ij. in languor.

That night I attended her my self, gave her the bolus and draught. She offer'd to sleep, but it was very much disturb'd with starting, frightful dreams, deliri-

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um, and crying out with pain. When she seem'd awake, I supply'd her with the Julep, and gave it her as often as thirst return'd. Towards morning she began to sweat, which I encourag'd by keeping the cloaths well about her, (not increasing their quantity) and in the morning she was so much reliev'd, that I return'd to my business, and began to abate in my concern for other assistance; so I sent her from home the following articles.

℞ Fl. Betonicæ,

Anthus,

Lavendul.

Melilot. an. m ij.

Bacc. Lauri ℥j. coque parum ad ℥ ij. profotu, cum quo caput rhasum foveatur.

℞ Sp. Lavend. c.

Salis Vol. Ol.

Olei Hyperic. an. ℥ ss. utatur post fotum.

℞ Bezoar.

℞ Bezoar. Min.

Croci, *c*

Castor^{li},

Visci Q.

Galban. an. gr. iv.

Syr. Artemiss. q. f. m. f. bol. cap. vj. quaq;
hora, cum haust. Julapii, de quo etiam
bibat copiose.

Applicentur emplastra e Galban. & Empl. Ce-
phal. c. Euph. plantis pedum.

In the evening I went again, and found her pulse rais'd, the intermissions not so distinct, but more even, the subsultus almost gone, her pains much reliev'd, and her head and understanding tolerably well. She continu'd her boluses, febrifuge julep, and us'd once more the oily embrocation. Next morning,

The 26th, she had slept quietly, without delirium, with warm sweats, head and limbs easy, pulse

quite recover'd, urine became citrine and subsided, thirst moderate, nerves steady. She was directed to rise from bed that day, that her sweatings might remit, and lie down in her cloaths, drinking more or less of her julep, as thirst, or pains, or heat should return. She continu'd the medicines at longer intervals, had *aq. brion.* c. added to her julep, chicken broth and other nourishing liquids allow'd.

The 27th was free from all complaints, left her medicines, and mended apace. But I should have observ'd, that she chew'd 3 ss. of *rheum* the 26th at night, and also the same on the 28th; after which she took bitters.

C A S E X.

A Hearty, stout, young Fellow had the confluent small pox coming out, and was violently delirious; in so much that I found him struggling with four or five persons, who had been endeavouring to hold him, and I prevail'd with him to go into his own room, and to get to bed; then I took from him ten or twelve ounces of blood, and sent a bottle of cooling Julep, ordering that he should drink plentifully, till his thirst was allay'd, which he did, and, falling to sleep on it, he sweat, was easy, and his small pox every way more kind. A physician was call'd in on the morrow, who approv'd of what had been done, gave him tempe-

rate medicines; his small pox came out well, and suppurated beyond expectation.

C A S E XI.

A Young MAN, coming out of *Wales* to *London*, to see Anatomy, Surgery and Pharmacy, was seiz'd after three months with a considerable fever, his breath short, and a bad cough; he grew delirious, and expectorated a purulent bloody matter. He took a vomit, and a bottle of my Julep before I saw him; (for he knew my method in fevers) and the next day, being the fixth from the invasion, I found his pulse so weak, tho' quick, that I sent as follows.

℞ Aq. Menth. ℥ vij.

Theriacal ℥ ii

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Syr. Papav. err. ℥ j.

Confect. Raleighan. ℥ ij. m. cap. cochl. iij.
ad libit.

Repetat. Julap.

On the seventh his fever was much abated ; he having drank more of the Julep than I desir'd he should. The following pectorals were sent.

℞ Ol. Lini sine igne extr.

Amygdalor. dulc. an. ℥ j.

Syr. Balsam.

de Althea an. ℥ j.

Salis Prunel. ℥ ss. m. f. linctus, de quo
cap. cochl. frequenter.

℞ Decoct. Pect. ℥ ij.

Syr. Balsam. ℥ j. m. pro potu ordin.

On the eighth his urine began to subside, he expectorated with ease, but continu'd the Febrifuge Julep between whiles.

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On the ninth he was compos'd, sweat much, spit easy, and slept well, and he had the following sent him.

℞ Sperm. Ceti,

Salis Prunel.

Spec. Diatragac. an. ʒ ss.

Syr. de Althea q. f. f. bolus viijva quaq; hora, c. haust. potus pectoral. fumendus.

On the tenth he walk'd about his room, began to eat food, and in two or three days more was purged, &c.

C A S E XII.

A Full ag'd W O M A N, having a very painful rheumatism, which swell'd her feet and knees so, that she could hardly stir herself, and was very feverish with a

full pulse. She drank plentifully of the Julep, and in forty eight hours was reliev'd, her inflammation both outwardly and inwardly going off; during which she had no medicine besides the Julep and this linctus.

℞ Olei Lini f. igne extr.

Syr. de Althea an. ℥ ij.

Sp. Terebinth. ℥ j. m.

C A S E XIII.

A GENTLEMAN had a gouty rheumatism, that swell'd his toes, knees and hands, and was attended with a considerable fever; he bore it patiently for about twenty days, and would not have a Physician; during which time his pains often shifted from one part to another, and sometimes fixt in his

neck and shoulder. He did not hope to get rid of it till forty days were over, because it once had happen'd so to him before : but finding this not to be a true gout, and having once before cur'd this Gentleman of a continu'd fever, I advis'd him to try again the cooling Julep, and boluses, which were only *bezoar. mineral.* he did so, and his pains and swelling went off in forty eight hours, with sweats, &c.

I have been the longer in this History of CASES, to make the method prescrib'd the more intelligible ; and I rather chose to do so, and omit philosophising on the Theory, because that is already so well done by others.